

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, AUGUST 6 1900

XXXIX—NO 20

TIRED AND WEARY.

Nevertheless 2,250 Excursionists Return Happy.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

Cedar Point Has Many Attractions, and All Enjoyed Them—The First Return Section Arrived at 10.15 and the Last at 11:20.

reached Medina. The first train would proceed for about six or eight miles, when the engineer would be compelled to slow up, and look after his ailing engine. The stopping of the first section, of course, necessitated the stopping of the two that followed immediately behind it, so that, consequently, at frequent periods during the morning trip, the entire excursion was halted along the road, while the murmurs against the unfortunate engine were ever on the increase.

The development of the defect was an entirely unforeseen affair, and the majority of the excursionists as well as the grocers recognize that it was not the fault of the railway company, and that none regretted it more than did the C. L. & W. officials.

At Elyria the sections were transferred to the Lake Shore railway, the engines were changed, and the excursionists were taken on to Sandusky as fast as steam could carry them.

The last section of the Massillon Retail Grocers' association's return excursion train from the Cedar Point outing, carrying the last of 2250 excursionists, tired, but happy nevertheless, arrived in Massillon at 11:20 o'clock Wednesday evening, the other sections having preceded it at 10:15 and 11:07 o'clock respectively.

The first section, on the return trip, left Sandusky at about 6:30 o'clock, the others following at short intervals. Excellent time was made on the homeward trip, practically no delays being encountered.

The vexatious delays on the morning trains were caused by a defective flue on the engine which pulled the first section. The defect became evident when the excursionists had been on their way but a short time, and became so more markedly by the time the trains had

At Sandusky some inconvenience was suffered in the matter of reaching Cedar Point, the landing and boat facilities being inadequate to the handling of the large crowd, hours elapsing before some Massillonians were enabled to arrive at the objective point of their trip. The fact that there were several other large excursions than that from Massillon, notably from Wooster, Seville, Columbus and Mansfield, may account in a manner for the congested condition of the steamer traffic.

The steamer company, however, managed to land all the people at the Point early in the afternoon. The congratulations extended to the grocers' committee which selected the place were not a few, the Point being an ideal place for a large picnic. Situated about fifteen minutes' ride from Sandusky, its large shady groves, swept by cool breezes from Lake Erie, won the hearts of the tired excursionists on sight, and after the noon lunch, which was the first consideration on their arrival, an afternoon passed only too quickly among the excellent dancing, bathing, bowling, and other facilities afforded. Three bands were present, the Military, from this city, Strobel's, from Toledo, and the Seville cornet band, from Seville, and their concerts greatly enlivened the occasion, the Military, of course, ably holding its own with the other organizations present. Many of the Massillonians spent a considerable portion of their time in Sandusky, the Soldiers' Home being one of the most interesting attractions.

As has been stated in THE INDEPENDENT heretofore, no programme of sports was prepared by the grocers for the outing, the attractions at the Point being considered sufficient to occupy the attention of the picnickers.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

EDGAR L. VOGT.

Edgar L. Vogt, the five-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Vogt, who reside in Spruce street, died at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

MRS. CATHERINE IELSCH.

Mrs. Catherine Ielsch, wife of Louis Ielsch, died at her home, at the corner of West Tremont and Columbus streets, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She is survived by a husband and several children.

MRS. JOHANNA McCARTY.

NORTH LAWRENCE, August 4.—Mrs. Johanna McCarty, wife of John McCarty, died at this place Friday evening after a lingering illness. Mrs. McCarty was 61 years of age. She is survived by her husband and nine children. The names of the latter follow: John, Edward, Dennis, Patrick and William McCarty, Mrs. Ella Mossop, Mrs. Johanna Davis, Mrs. Kate Evans and Mrs. Mary Jones, the latter of Massillon. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure—Doan's Ointment. 50 cents.

LABOR DAY.

Proclamation Issued by Governor Nash.

Governor Nash has issued the following Labor day proclamation:

"The law of the state of Ohio commands that the first Monday in September of each and every year shall be known as Labor day, and for all purposes whatever shall be considered as the first day of the week. Acting under this authority, it becomes my pleasant duty to call attention to the fact that Monday, September 3, 1900, is to be observed by the people of Ohio as Labor day. It was the intention of the general assembly that this day should be kept as a holiday, and I urgently ask all the people of Ohio to lay aside their usual vocations and join in making it as pleasant and profitable as possible to those for whose happiness it was intended.

"The work of those employed in the field, the shop, and the mine is the foundation of all prosperity, private and national. Their interests are inseparable from those of other citizens. It is befitting that all should join and devote this day to their improvement and happiness.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the state of Ohio to be affixed on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1900.

"By the Governor.

"GEORGE K. NASH."

ROBBER STOLE \$50

The Affair Was Not Reported to Police.

A CASE OF DOG EAT DOG.

The Money Was in Nickels in a Gambling Device Operated Surreptitiously in a Rear Room of a Saloon—A Massillon Man and an Alleged Short Change Game.

Nothing was said to the police concerning the robbery of a nickel-in-the-slot machine in a Main street saloon, the other night, though the officers know that such a thing occurred. The saloon-keeper felt that the officers could assist him in locating the thief and having the money returned, for he knows it is no easy matter for a man to get away with \$50 in nickels, but he was too prudent to say anything, believing that it was better to lose that amount than to incur the danger of an arrest and a fine of probably \$50 for permitting the operation of the machine in his place of business. The thief opened the machine by cutting out the lock. The device was in a rear room and none but citizens of gambling tendencies knew of its existence. The authorities, since hearing of the robbery, are looking the saloons over carefully in search of traces of other surreptitiously operated machines, but at no other place in town have indications of any been found.

THE COAT CAME BACK.

Two weeks ago a coat belonging to Willard Gove was stolen from the baseball grounds. Mr. Gove reported the theft to Policeman Wiltmann, who recovered the coat at noon today. The guilty person was a boy. Mr. Gove declined to prosecute.

Canton Merchant Sued for Selling Powder to a Minor.

CANTON, Aug. 2.—The trustees of the First United Brethren church, by their attorney, Dan W. Shetter, have filed a petition with the clerk of common pleas court asking permission to place a mortgage for \$3,000, to run five years without interest, on their church property.

The fifth annual picnic of the Stark County G. A. R. Association will be held at Meyer's lake on Saturday, August 11. Committees have been appointed to make all arrangements, and an interesting programme will be prepared.

The county commissioners spent Wednesday in Jackson township, inspecting roads and culverts reported as in need of repairs.

Frank Purney, a minor, by his next friend, Maggie M. Purney, brings action against Andrew J. Lash for selling two ounces of gunpowder to his brother. The powder was used in loading a toy cannon, in firing which Frank received a part of the charge in the face. He alleges that he was in bed three or four days and blind for two or three weeks from the effects. The plaintiff asks for \$3,000 damages.

THIRTEEN DEATHS IN JULY

There Were Nine During the Same Month Last Year.

The records of Dr. T. Clarke Miller, health officer, show that thirteen residents of this city died during the month of July, 1900. The causes of death follow: Apoplexy 3; bronchitis chronic 1; cholera infantum 1; disease of heart 1; inflammation of the brain 2; paralysis 2; senile exhaustion 1; septicaemia 1; softening of the brain 1. Dr. Miller's figures show that during the same month in 1899 there were nine deaths.

A Lazy Liver.

Each organ in the human body must do its work. If the liver is lazy, take Knox Stomach Tablets. They purify the blood, make the liver active and cure Dyspepsia. Fifty doses, fifty cents.

Horror of the Hat

Hospital Patient Who Fights All Headgear.

A BROTHER OF H. C. FRICK

He Is Among the Insane Transferred Here from Toledo—Has \$25,000 and He Likes to Spend It—Classes of Patients Divided and New Treatment Being Given the "Wild Ones."

Superintendent Eyman has inaugurated a new system of treatment of the patients classified by attendants as the "wild ones," meaning thereby the inmates with the desire to tear hair and clothes and struggle with everybody and everything in sight. Heretofore these patients were kept in rooms where it would be impossible for them to harm either themselves or any other person. Now with a sufficient number of attendants to handle them, they are taken outdoors every day. The moment they begin their hair-tearing operations the attendants immediately interfere, and gradually even their deluded brains realize that that sort of thing is not to be allowed and they become quiet. In the case of a young woman this treatment has worked wonders. From a state of the wildest insanity she has been brought back to an almost normal condition, and a complete cure is practically certain. At present the experiment is being tried on one of the most extraordinary characters among the inmates, and the result is awaited with much interest. He is the man who lives in horror of the hat. The moment anything resembling headgear is placed within his reach its destruction follows. He will tear a hat to shreds and grind the pieces into the earth under his heel, meanwhile gritting his teeth and danc-

ing about as savagely as a Chinese Boxer at a public killing.

The patient who is most talked about by both inmates and employees is Aaron Frick, transferred here some time ago from the Toledo institution. He is a brother of H. C. Frick, the Pittsburgh millionaire of Carnegie-Frick fame. This patient is worth \$25,000, and is in no sense a public charge. Being by nature a liberal man, he and his money would be soon parted if the latter were placed in his hands. He wants to pay fifty cents every time the barber shaves him, and throwing dollars into the lake, he declares, is a pastime on which he dotes. Frick became insane through sunstroke. He formerly lived in Youngstown and Wayne county. Frick is a privileged patient. He never makes any effort to get away from the institution. He talks little and laughs much.

Dr. Parker, who will be remembered by many Massillonians as the genial mail carrier for the institution of a year ago, is not as entertaining as of yore. The variety of subjects on which he formerly loved so well to talk have escaped from his poor brain completely, and now he spends his waking hours declaring to himself or whoever may be about him that "this institution is far superior to the Toledo, and it was an insane delusion and false imagination that made me fight against coming here. I was crazy then."

Visitors at the institution have been averaging closely upon 100 every afternoon during the past week. Escort especially at times required the assistance of others connected with the asylum to accommodate the large crowds.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice, of Staunton, Va., have arrived to take charge of the kitchen and dining room of the hospital building. About two hundred and twenty-five of the more seriously insane now take their meals there, it being thought advisable not to permit them to mingle at the eating hours with the patients whose disorders are of a milder nature.

Bathing in the river has become popular with the employees of the asylum. Every afternoon parties of young men and women enjoy a plunge into the water. Frequently they ride their bicycles to the Wadsworth dam, where there is a sandy bottom and clear water.

The new patients transferred during the past two weeks from Toledo and Columbus are gradually becoming accustomed to the change, and little discontent is expressed.

Vegetables from the hospital farm, which is cultivated by Charles Heines, are the main features of the bill of fare at present. At one meal the other day the 800 patients and employees were equal to 1,600 roasting ears, 1,000 beets, 10 bushels of peas, 5 bushels of beans and 2,000 small onions. There was enough of everything but the roasting ears. Mr. Heines was given instructions to hereafter send in 2,000 for a meal.

"Bill" Barret wagged his tongue of vitriol so incessantly and at such inopportune times this week that Dr. Eyman ordered him locked up. "Bill" has heretofore been one of the star performers of the patients' grading gang. Attendants say he opens his eyes in the

morning with an oath upon his lips, and he retires amid a metaphorical halo of fire and brimstone.

A patient named Diebold attempted to use a hoe upon Farmer Heines the other day. The latter escaped the blow by jumping aside, and by the right kind of treatment soon had the patient quieted down and at work in the potato patch again. Diebold is one of the deluded, who, at times, think they must hurt somebody.

Frank Travers, of Steubenville, is among the patients transferred from Columbus. He is an expert musician and a mechanical genius as well. Travers has been put to work in the carpenter shop, where he astonished the men in charge by his knowledge and skill. He will play in the hospital band.

Thomas McLain, the patient who ran away from the institution on Thursday and was arrested in Canton, has been returned to the hospital. McLain stopped a driver on the Canton road Thursday night, and rode in his wagon with him to Canton. The driver noticed that his companion acted strangely, and at Canton notified the police, who found McLain in a south end restaurant.

Superintendent and Mrs. Eyman and Miss Gladys Eyman are visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Myrtle Ensign, attendant in cottage C, has gone to Columbus and other places to spend her vacation.

RATCHFORD'S REPLY

Answer to the Charges of Correspondent.

WILL VINDICATE HIMSELF.

A Letter of Congratulation From William Findley, Resolutions Adopted by the National Industrial Commission, Regretting His Resignation, and Extracts From Various News papers.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Seeing in a recent issue of your paper that your Newman correspondent, after a deliberation of some twenty days, during which time he publicly refused to give his name, has at length been smoked out, he having accepted my proposition and announced his name as Wm. Findley, Newman P. O., range 10, section 35 of Lawrence township.

I will quote the proposition which I felt obliged to make him in an open letter some weeks ago, because of his repeated insinuations against me through the local papers, which proposition has been accepted and agreed to by all concerned.

"I agree to answer every allegation or insinuation that the Newman correspondent has made, or will make in reference to my public record, provided he comes from his ambush into the sunlight where men may see and know him, and in a signed paper to THE INDEPENDENT acknowledge authorship of the anonymous letters, and,

"Provided further, that my replies as well as any countercharges that I may feel warranted in making be fully published, a reasonable space only being required."

On entering into this controversy, I appreciate very fully that most discussions of this kind have but little interest for the reader, and have none whatever when it is shown that a purely personal grievance is the real basis of the slander, as I will prove in this case beyond any shadow of doubt.

I therefore beg the public indulgence in the discussion into which I have been forced, assuring them that it is not my intention to either indulge in vain personal glory, or recount the good that I may have done, or on the other hand, to condone to the personal abuse of any one, but rather to fittingly vindicate myself by the testimonies of those with whom I have been associated, and even by the testimony of Mr. Findley, which I will quote in my letters from time to time, as well as to show his real motive for the opposition which he has so freely expressed.

It develops now that Mr. Findley, in the name of the "Innocent public," voices his opposition to my appointment as member of the Industrial Commission as well as to the results accomplished by that body. He also hurls abuse at this late date against my record as president of the United Mine Workers of America, by referring to what he is pleased to call "specific charges" made against me at one time by W. P. Reid. He further takes great exception to my administration of the affairs of the bureau of labor statistics of Ohio, and questions the political faith of myself and every one connected with the department. I will meet his complaints in the order in which they are advanced.

The Industrial Commission is composed of five United States senators and five members of Congress, representing nearly all shades of political opinion, and nine "lay" members representing labor, manufactures and general industry, making nineteen in all, from as many states of this Union.

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Here are a few of the comments of the

newspaper press with the congratulations of Mr. Findley on my appointment to the Industrial Commission. Also a testimonial from the honorable gentlemen of that body, which I venture to say, will carry as much weight with your readers as will the opposition of the gentleman from Newman postoffice, Range 10, Section 35 of Lawrence township.

"The appointment of M. D. Ratchford to membership on the industrial commission is a credit both to the President and a benefit to the labor movement. Ratchford has every qualification necessary for his position—knowledge, perseverance, courage and integrity."—Pittsburgh Press.

"All the Cleveland labor leaders are pleased with Ratchford's appointment."—Cleveland Press.

"All of the ten or twelve national labor leaders, who have headquarters in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, say McKinley's choice of Ratchford is one of the most popular acts of his administration—at least as far as trades unions are concerned."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

"It is the general opinion that labor will be well represented in the industrial commission by M. D. Ratchford, of the miners, and Frank Sargent, of the railway firemen. M. D. Ratchford of the miners, will certainly look after the best interests of working people in the work of the industrial commission. Some practical benefit to the miners should result from his presence on the commission."—Pittsburgh Volksblatt.

"Ratchford is a big man in body, brain and heart, and will reflect credit upon those responsible for placing him in the position."—Pittsburgh Post.

"Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside of Pekin, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenseless converts. Imperial troops, so it is stated, did the ghastly work. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, one of the members of the Tsung-Li-Yamen mentioned by United States Consul Goodnow as having been beheaded for pro-foreign tendencies, was Hsu Ching Cheng, former minister to Russia. The correspondent says the Empress Dowager ordered his execution on the advice of Li Ting Hen.

(Signed) W.M. FINDLEY."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1900.

Hon. M. D. Ratchford, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that at its meeting on May 9th the industrial commission adopted the following minute:

"The commission having been informed this day of the resignation of Mr. M. D. Ratchford as a member of our body,

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1857.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 88.

In his zeal to overturn the effete monarchies of Europe, the anarchist who shot King Humbert entirely lost sight of the comparatively unimportant fact that his wife and daughter in America were destitute.

General Grosvenor's calculations in the past have been so nearly correct, that his figuring up President McKinley's certain electoral vote at 278 will be accepted with confidence. This is 54 more than enough to elect. Bryan's certain vote is placed at 182, leaving 37 in doubt from Kentucky, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Montana.

The Democrats have taken the right of self government from the negroes of North Carolina. It now remains to be seen whether the Democratic candidate for the presidency will be as much overcome by this real injury to a liberty loving people as he is about the imaginary crimes of the American administration against the Filipinos.

In the August number of the North American Review, John Barrett, who was United States minister to Siam during President Cleveland's last administration, discusses at length the question of "America's Duty in China." He suggests that the President has an opportunity of creating a doctrine which shall be historically associated with his name and shall rank with the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Barrett adds:

"Shall not the McKinley doctrine in China mean that America shall stand with all its strength for the permanent maintenance of the open door in China—an open door through which the diplomat and the traveler, the missionary and the merchant, the engineer and the educator, shall pass and repass forever in safety? As corollary to the main proposition, shall not the McKinley doctrine in China mean that America shall stand with all its legitimate moral influence to prevent any power whatsoever, monarchial or republican, acquiring sovereignty over any extended part of the present unpartitioned area? And, possibly, in the growing power and name of our good land, this use of moral influence, to the full extent of its lengthening tether, may in a peaceful way accomplish as much in Asia as the use of moral and armed force, which the Monroe doctrine involves, can accomplish in America."

Since the promulgation of the Kansas City platform hundreds of Democrats have thrown off the yoke of Bryanism and have come into the Republican fold. There are now strong indications that many of the Populist farmers of the west are beginning to recognize the real forces which have brought them prosperity and are going to act accordingly. Among the first of these Populists is W. E. Kibbe, a Kansas farmer, who has been a leader in his party for the past ten years and who was a delegate to the Sioux Falls convention. Farmer Kibbe has issued an address to the Populists of Kansas on his change to Republicanism, in which he says:

"The mighty things that confront us today must be met from a patriotic standpoint rather than party, and the way the questions have been met and managed by the party in power thus far ought to be approved by the American people. During my few remaining days I prefer to be a citizen rather than a partisan, and instead of still staying over in the old mule lot with its gloom and mud listening to the eternal braying of asses and the croaking of frogs and making faces and throwing mud at the great procession moving along, I am going to jump the fence, get out into the broad, sunny highway, join it, and help make, not mar, our prosperous, progressive, yea, imperial country, as it enters upon the new century with its many great problems still waiting for a solution."

Speaking of the universal confidence in his state, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, voiced a warning which should be carefully noted. This is a warning against over-confidence among Republicans regarding the outcome of the presidential campaign. Senator Proctor finds that this feeling of confidence prevails in Vermont. "It cannot be said, however," said the senator, "that there is general apathy in my state. That word does not correctly express it. There is, however, a feeling of contentment owing to the prosperous condition of affairs, and that is why there is so little talk of politics in our state. The Republican vote will, of course, come out strongly. If there is any falling off in the vote it will be among the Democrats who voted for McKinley four years ago. There is a lack of interest among that class. They, as well as the Republicans, are thoroughly satisfied with existing conditions, but the question is whether they can be got to the polls." Every Republican state chairman and county chairman is to be warned against over-confidence.

If, as the Bryanites contend, the increase in the rate of wages and the increase in the sum of employment under the McKinley administration have been counterbalanced by the increase in the prices of the necessities of life, why do the savings bank deposits show an increase of \$482,403,073 in the last five years? Nearly every dollar of this increase was put into savings banks by wage earners who were able to save this vast sum in so short a time because the ratio of increased earnings far exceeded the ratio of increased cost of living. This settles the question whether the wage earners have or have not profited by reason of McKinley and protection.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

One of the correspondents of the New York Times, in a letter recently published, questioned the sincerity of the people who make the reference in the Declaration of Independence to "the consent of the governed" a text for endless denunciations of the President's Philippine policy. To support his doubts the writer of the letter presented numerous instances, ranging from ancient to modern, in which other administrations assumed the right and exercised the power to ignore the vehemently expressed wishes of a part of those whom they governed, and still were not charged by anybody with manifesting imperialistic tendencies. The Times says editorially that the writer might have gone further, and declared that the signers of the Declaration could not possibly have held to the theory that an "all" must be understood before "the governed," as claimed by the anti-imperialists, since the founders of the nation apparently saw nothing in the now famous phrase incompatible with the enslavement of negroes or with the imposition upon the large, respectable and intelligent Tory class of a form of government utterly abominable to it.

The fathers were practical men, and they interpreted their phrase, and intended that it always should be interpreted in exactly the way practical men interpret it today—in the only way by which any government at all is possible. Here at home the consent of minorities is coolly assumed so long as their dissent does not take the form of rebellion, and we all know what happened on the one occasion when it did take that form. A fraction of the Filipinos, too, have rebelled against the government under which they were brought by the irresistible course of events. Their rebellion has been a failure, and now, therefore, they do, for all essential purposes, "consent."

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute to the Life of Mrs. Christina Zerbe.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Christina Zerbe, of Cleveland, a former resident of Massillon, was published in the Cleveland Leader of July 29:

In the passing away of Mrs. Christina Zerbe, there closes the life of a rare and lovely character, whose memory will ever be dear to those who loved and cherished her. To those who knew her but casually even, hers was a life marked for its strong individuality, lofty character, singleness of purpose, and devotion to family and friends.

Mrs. Zerbe was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. Her father, Joseph Gorgas, was of Holland ancestry, descending from John Gorgas and Psyche Rittenhouse, aunt of David Rittenhouse, the scientist and patriot of the American revolution.

Her mother, Sophia Atkinson, descendant of Sir Francis Atkinson, of London, England, was born in Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Zerbe's ancestry being so intimately connected with early colonial history, rendered her eligible to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which association she joined some years ago.

Mrs. Zerbe was one of the ten children, all of whom are married, and of the twenty thus bound by family ties, but three still survive: the Rev. George Schlosser, of Paxton, Ill.; Mrs. Frances Vier Gorgas, of Shelbyville, Ind., widow of Solomon A. Gorgas, and Mrs. Amelia Gale Gorgas, widow of the late General Josiah Gorgas, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

To this family have belonged several members of the legislative bodies of Pennsylvania and New York, among them being Hon. William Dorsheimer, Lieutenant Governor of New York, and member of Congress; William Gorgas, of Harrisburg, Pa., and the Hon. Chas. Albright, of Cambridge, O., who cast the first Republican vote in the American Congress.

Mrs. Zerbe was married in 1834 to Jonathan Zerbe, a merchant in Osnaburg, O., who later in life associated as president of a Western bank with his nephews, the Kountze brothers, of Cleveland. Twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren also survive her.

We cannot close this history without some tribute, inadequate though it must needs be, to the personality of this noble and gifted woman.

Endowed with unusual mental qualities, her clear and strong intellect remained unclouded to the end. Nor yet did age rob her of the sweet dignity and beauty of face and form, nor the charm of gentle and gracious manners that were hers always. It was the inestimable privilege of the writer to know Mrs. Zerbe intimately, and to sense deeply the richness and beauty of this long and active life. Hers was the soul of charity, which "suffereth long and is kind." Ever helpful, faithful, and gentle to those about her, she was exacting of justice, integrity, and honor, and no manner of deceit found foothold in her pure and upright nature.

Suffering found in her a ministering angel, and many are they who have been the recipients of her overflowing sympathy and generosity. Her whole life was characterized by an earnest Christian faith, and not many hours before her death she said, "Jesus, my Redeemer, will be here tonight."

Indeed, so many are the virtues clustering around this beautiful character that the pen fails to record them fittingly. But surely we may add that in this long life of patient striving and serving, of faith, hope, and sweet serenity, of the abundant giving and grateful receiving in all that makes for happiness, those who survive her may find an inspiration and incentive to attain a like standard of excellence. In this her descendants possess a rich legacy.

So deeply cherished by her children, loved and revered by her friends, Christina Zerbe will live a sweet and precious memory in the hearts of all who know her. L. A. T.

AMERICA'S FIRST GEORGE.

How He Tried to Run Away From His Admirers.

Washington was not churlish, but he had that preference for being unobtrusive that develops at times into a longing in a man whose life is spent in public. He quitted the Macon house on the morning of Aug. 30, 1790. The servants were instructed to steal away at dawn, to have the carriages and luggage over the ferry at Paulus Hook by sunrise. By candlelight, Mrs. Washington, the children and the secretaries assembled in the morning room.

The president entered, pleased with his stratagem. He was enjoying in prospect his concealed departure. Immediately under the window suddenly struck up on the still morning air the blaring, vigorous notes of an artillery band. From the highways and byways scurrying people appeared. To witness his first step outside the door a thousand goggling, affectionate eyes watched.

"There!" cried the general, in half comic despair—I cannot think altogether displeased. "It's all over; we are found out. Well, well! They must have their own way."

It was the "general" they waited to see, not the president. They lined the roadway from house to barge, recording every movement in observant brains. (A distinguished man can never know which of his audience is to be his biographer. It may be one of the "spurs" on the stage rolling off the carpets.) The thunder of artillery could not drown the living shout that rose from the throats of the people as Washington was borne off with the rise and fall of the oars gleaming in the cheerful sun. His voice trembled as he bade the assembled crowd farewell. Though chary of appealing to it, the love of the people never failed to move him deeply.—Harper's Magazine.

A Bunker's Generosity.

In a chapter of reminiscences of Von Bunsen and his friends, in The Century, the Hon. John Bigelow tells this anecdote of Humboldt:

One day he was dining with Mendelssohn, the banker, and, an unusual thing for him, was very silent. His host, remarking it, observed to Humboldt that he was sure he must be ill.

"No," said Humboldt, "but I am in great trouble. Only ten minutes before leaving my apartment to come here I received from my landlord a note informing me that he had sold the house in which I reside and that I must move. The very thought drives me to despair. I really cannot bear to move again."

Mendelssohn gradually led Humboldt into conversation, during which he found time to write a note and receive an answer to it. He then took Humboldt aside, and said: "By this note I learn that I am now the owner of the house in which you reside. The condition, however, upon which I have become its possessor is that you continue to occupy your apartment in it as long as you live."

Took It to Herself.
Stubb—I made an awful blunder last night.

Peen—What was it?
Stubb—Why, Tommy called me about midnight and asked what the noise was down stairs. I told him it was the old cat.

Penn—Was it?

Stubb—No; it was my wife looking for water. It took me until morning trying to convince her that I was alluding to the old cat with black fur and nine lives.—Chicago News.

One morning the readers of a certain newspaper were perplexed to see in type the announcement that "the Scutus handed down an important decision yesterday." The afternoon paper of the town, with which the morning paper for years had held a bitter controversy, interesting none but themselves, laughed that day, as the poets say, "in ghoulish glee," and it was up to the morning paper the next day to explain that "the types" made them say that the Scutus did so and so when the telegraph editor should have known that that word was merely the abbreviation of the telegrapher for supreme court of the United States.

We cannot close this history without some tribute, inadequate though it must needs be, to the personality of this noble and gifted woman.

A BOOM IN TRAFFIC.

Largely Increased Business on W. & L. E.—The R.R. News.

The satisfactory adjustment of coal transportation rates, which have been the subject of contention among several Ohio railways, is responsible for an unprecedented increase in traffic on the W. & L. E. within the last ten days. The result is that the Wheeling at present is handling more business than at any time this season. The increase is seen mainly in the output of the mines along the road the volume of business coming from the B. & O. mines having undergone marked

Washing Out the Stomach.

Within recent years those physicians who have made a specialty of diseases of the stomach have become convinced that the only satisfactory method of treating a great variety of stomach troubles is by washing out the stomach. This little performance is carried out by means of a flexible soft rubber tube, swallowed by the patient. At the other end of the tube is a rubber funnel, and when the stomach tube has reached the stomach warm water or some medicated fluid is poured in, and the stomach is subjected to a thorough cleaning.

Disagreeable indeed the process is at first. Indeed, for the first few times of the introduction of the tube the patient has often to be held down forcibly to his seat. Then, curious to state, the dyspeptic gets used to the stomach tube and even begins to like it. The cranks express such a longing for it that long after they are cured of their trouble they go on using the stomach pump once, twice or even three times a day. They haunt the physician's office and become his bugbear during his office hours. Then finally, when the medical man puts his foot down and flatly refuses to pass the tube any more, they procure a stomach pump for themselves and use it before a looking glass.

Curious Mexican Laws.

They have some very curious criminal laws in Mexico. For instance, it is twice as much of an offense to mutilate the face of a woman as that of a man. The law seems to be based on the idea that a woman's best possession is her beauty and that to mar it does her a great injury.

There is another curious law. If a person should be wounded in an encounter, the punishment to the offender is fixed by the number of days his victim has to stay in the hospital or under a doctor's care. A fine is fixed at 40 days in the way of a general division. If the injured man occupies more than 40 days in his recovery, the penalty doubles up.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

BANK STATEMENT.
Reserve increased..... \$ 1,600,000
Loans increased..... 2,590,200
Specie increased..... 2,585,900
Legals increased..... 1,080,200
Deposits increased..... 6,640,600
Circulation increased..... 1,387,000

NEW YORK.

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar.....	122	128½	122	122½
American Tobacco.....	93	98	92½	93
Atchison (Pfd.).....	70%	70%	70%	70%
B. & Q.	126%	127½	126%	126%
Federal Steel.....	32%	34%	32%	34%
Manhattan.....	91	91	91	91
Missouri Pacific.....	50%	51	50%	51
Louisville & Nashville (Pfd.).....	71%	71½	70%	70%
Northern Pacific, pfd (Pfd.).....	72%	72½	72%	72½

CHICAGO.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat.....	74%	74%	74%	74
Sept.	75%	75%	74%	75
Corn.....	37	37½	37	37½
Sept.	36%	37%	36%	37%
Oats.....	20%	20%	20%	20%
Sept.	21%	21%	21%	21%
Pork.....	12 05	12 05	11 70	11 85
Sept.	6 85	6 87	6 77	6 77

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat (old)..... 77
Hay, per ton..... 10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton..... 5 50

Corn..... 47

Oats..... 22-26

Clover Seed..... 4 25-4 50

Timothy Seed..... 125-150

Rye, per bu..... 8

Barley..... 48

Flax seed..... 1 50

Wool (unwashed, fine)..... 14-15

Wool (unwashed, medium)..... 20-21

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel new..... 35-40

Beets, per doz. bunches..... 25

Apples..... 50-60

Cabbage, per dozen..... 30-35

Evaporated apples..... 08 to 10

White beans..... 2 08

Onions..... 60

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NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Aug. 4.—Miss Rose Blook of Zollinger & Co., Canton, is now at home, east of town, spending her annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Clinton, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Kate Allman and family.

John Grossklauss is on the sick list. He has been confined to his rooms for the past month and is yet unable to leave them.

The Rev. M. F. Fritz, of Louisville, formerly of Navarre, passed through town on Wednesday last on his way home from Tuscarawas county. He gave the Rev. W. O. Siffert a professional call. The Rev. Mr. Fritz reports Louisville a nice place to live in and a goodly per cent of success in his work.

Mrs. Nelson Evans has returned from a two weeks' visit at Bowerston among friends and relatives.

James Sprankle, Jr., of Cleveland, and Messrs. Crook and Riley, of the Union national bank, spent Sunday with Chas. Allman and family, north of town.

A numbers of the boys are taking an outing at Wildcat basin, seven miles south of Navarre. A wagon load of friends went down on Monday to see the camp and the boys.

Mr. Myers, of New York, attorney for the Porcelain Face Brick Company, came to Navarre to meet Mr. E. Converse and try to make a purchase of the ground and buildings of the Navarre Glass Marble Works. They failed to agree, Mr. Converse wanting \$5,000. Mr. Myers has returned to New York.

J. W. Strauss and family, of North Manchester, and Mrs. F. E. Strauss, of Huntingdon, Ind., are guests at the Gross homestead, south of town.

the game was stopped by rain. Then the band gave an excellent concert, which was partly due to the valuable assistance of the Eisenbri brothers and Mr. Sailer, of Massillon. The Massillon musicians made a great hit and have the thanks of the home band for the courtesy extended. The trip was made in Schuster's boat.

The Sunday school excursion to Silver lake reduced the population by 125 for that day only. All had a good time at that beautiful resort and greatly enjoyed the ride.

We learn from a reliable source that Captain Charles Baker has sealed orders to sail to China in his private gunboat, the "Concord."

Millport and Clinton ball teams will cross bats at this place next Sunday.

We are requested to state that the congregation of the Reformed church is very thankful to the Crystal Spring brass band for the music rendered at the festival recently given for the benefit of the church.

Fully seventy-five people from here joined the Massillon grocers' excursion to Cedar Point on Wednesday. The distance was made in safety, as well as slowness, but nevertheless our people enjoyed the recreation. The principal and most interesting attraction at Sandusky was the Soldiers' Home, which was visited by many. The boat ride to Cedar Point was pleasant, and the scenery on the island was grand and picturesque. When homeward bound, our people rode on all three sections. The first made but a short stop here, some got off—some did not. Several ladies were on the steps ready to step off, when the train started with a jolt, and the passengers on the platform came very near being thrown under the wheels; while some escaped with lumps on their heads, all were given a general shaking up. Those who were taken through to Massillon were highly indignant over the carelessness of the conductor. Massillon liverymen realized a small sum as the result; others returned on wheels loaned them by friends.

North Massillon and Eureka mines are working about half the time. Hernbrook is doing somewhat better, while the Shamrock is operated steadily.

The Hon. Thomas W. Chapman, of Muncie, Ind., is spending his annual outing at the home of Marion Smith, just west of town. Mr. Chapman is the only Democrat who has had the honor to be a state senator from Bethlehem township. He is well, active, and talks freely of the past events of the '50s.

The Labor Day celebration for Navarre promises to be one of the greatest events in the history of this valley. The committee met in the town hall last Saturday evening, with Joseph H. Thomas in the chair, M. M. Trook, secretary, and a full committee. The intention of the committee is to have \$150 in cash and merchandise given for games and races. Fox hunters are coming from Cleveland, Wooster, Orrville, Canton, Massillon, New Philadelphia, Canal Dover, Millersburg and other towns.

THE SHORT CHANGE GAME.

NAVARRE, August 2.—The local authorities are investigating the complaint of a Massillon man, made Wednesday, that he had been the victim of a short change "grafter" to the extent of about \$4. The man made some purchases at a Navarre saloon, tendering \$10 in payment. The purchase amounted to but a few cents. He was given four silver dollars, a \$1 bill and some coins of small denominations as change. The purchaser did not examine the bill particularly, thinking it was a \$5. He did not notice his mistake until he arrived at home.

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Aug. 3.—Miss Dora Ries, of Akron, is visiting her parents at this place.

Lewis Brimyre, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with friends at the Springs. He reports the lumber business steadily on the increase.

Lewis Witt has returned from Lorain. Fred Keller, of Massillon, is having some drilling done on the Lux place, in search of coal.

MINE DISPUTE SETTLED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Aug. 4.—Robert Legg, vice president, and John Morgan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, were summoned to the North Massillon mine Friday to settle a dispute between the miners employed at the mine. It seems that some entries worked on idle days. The entrymen were driving their places through low coal to reach a new territory, but the room-men objected to having them driven when the mine was idle. Then the entrymen quit working on idle days and ordered the officers to the mine. A meeting was held and it was unanimous agreed that the entries shall not work unless the whole mine is in operation.

LOOK THESE UP.

In many educational journals nowadays we see pronunciation tests, catch words, etc., which may be valuable for technical use and yet not being needed every day in everyday talk are, like certain folks I know, chiefly interesting on public occasions. I should like to put down here a list of words that are very generally mispronounced.

Everybody knows how to pronounce them perhaps, but being such common little things, mere street waifs, with unwashed faces, nobody takes the trouble to "speak them fair." Now, to know what is our duty and fail to do it is a much more culpable thing than not to do it because we don't know what our duty is. So here they are, little, commonplace creatures, which are mispronounced every day:

Toward, again, bade, brooch, apricot, often, catch, hearth, aye, lie, greasy, sew, seare, years, idea, area, bouquet, ague, bleat, rise (noun), artic, shone, route, gaunt, canine, juvenile, infidel, corporal, tete-a-tete, trouser, amendment, restaurant, bicycle, were, recipe, frontier, depot, process, recess, romance, tirade, essay, tarpaulin, won.

The above are in common use and of common abuse. Some of them of course come from our sister, France, and people are likely to say that they are not expected to pronounce foreign words correctly.—Texas School Journal.

A NATURAL LIGHTHOUSE.

Stromboli, one of the Lipari islands, has constantly and usefully performed the function of a lighthouse for at least 2,000 years. Circular in outline, the island culminates in a conical shaped elevation, due to past volcanic agency, which rises to the height of 3,000 feet above sea level and is visible over an area having a radius of more than 100 miles. During the day masses of vapor are seen issuing from a point high up the mountain side, and at night successive displays of red light, varying in duration and intensity, somewhat resemble those of the gigantic flashlight on the coast. The flashes last from under one to over 20 minutes, gradually increasing to a ruddy glow and as gradually fading away.

This island is referred to by several very ancient writers as the great natural pharos of the western Mediterranean. Now it serves the same purpose for the constant stream of traffic passing to and from the French and Italian ports in the gulfs of Genoa and of Lyons, through the straits of Messina, for which Stromboli acts as a "leading" light. To such an extent is this the case that, although the other principal islands of the Lipari archipelago are marked by lighthouses, nothing of the kind is placed upon Stromboli.

A DREAM THAT CAME TRUE.

"Talking about dreams," said Mrs. Smith as we sat around the parlor, "I once had a very strange experience. I dreamed that I was just stepping out of my house for a walk when a funeral passed by. A man with a cap marked nine and a red scar running across his forehead jumped from the hearse and, approaching me, asked, 'Are you ready?' 'No,' I replied, and with that I awoke.

"A few months later I was stopping in Chicago. I was on the top floor of one of the big houses and just about to step into the elevator when I remembered another thing I wanted to buy. I stopped and looked through my notebook. 'Down!' exclaimed the elevator boy, and then asked me, 'Are you ready?' 'No,' I answered, and the door closed.

"The next instant a great crash was heard, and the occupants of the elevator were dashed to an untimely death. 'The cap of the boy bore the figure 9, and he had a red scar running across his brow.'—San Francisco Chronicle.

THAT BOY.

"Mamma, does money make the man?"

"I am sorry to say it does sometimes, Tommy."

"Money will make a man go anywhere, won't it?"

"I suppose so."

"If it was down in Cuba, would money make a man go to raising mangoes?"

"Don't bother me."

"Do monkeys eat mangoes, mamma?"

"I presume so. I wish you wouldn't talk so much."

"Then, if money makes the man go to raising mangoes, and monkeys eat mangoes, don't the monkeys make the mango go?"

"Whack! Whack!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE TOMATO.

The tomato was known up to 1830 as a "love apple" and regarded with suspicion. It originated in Spanish South America and, being introduced into Italy from Morocco, was named "poma del moro"—Moor's apple. The French called it "pomme d'amour."

INFLUENCE SPHERES
GRANTED IN CHINA.

By Archibald R. Colquhoun, Author of "Overland to China."

CONCESSIONS TO THE POWERS.

HOW THIRTEEN OUT OF THE EIGHTEEN CHINESE PROVINCES WERE PARceled OUT TO THE VARIOUS NATIONS—MANY CONCESSIONS OF MINING AND RAILWAYS HAVE ALSO BEEN GRANTED.

The rather vague term, "sphere of influence," which we have heard so frequently in connection with China, has one distinctive peculiarity—its elasticity, says Archibald R. Colquhoun in the London Graphic. This, be it said, has endeared it to the hearts of politicians, for it may mean much or nothing at all, according to the will or strength of the power for whose territorial ambitions it serves as a convenient cloak. Literally, however, it may be taken to indicate either certain advantages or privileges accorded by the Chinese government to one particular power in some definite part of the empire, as in the case of Germany in Shantung, or else it is merely an engagement from the Chinese government to a foreign power not to alienate



PORT OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

[British concession in China.]

a certain region without reference to that power. Such an engagement is the charter of British rights in the Yang-tse valley. Japan attempted to obtain a similar sphere on the main land facing Formosa. Another form in which foreign influence has established itself in China is by the leasing of ports and coaling stations to various powers, instances of which are too well known to be given here.

The whole of this movement began no further back than two and a half years ago, after the Japanese war had left China prostrate. It will be remembered how the fruits of her victory were snatched from Japan and she was compelled to look on while the European powers took the first steps toward what was practically the partition of China.

These powers had already many commercial and other interests in China, which are difficult to defend in the state of anarchy prevailing throughout the empire. There were, too, missionaries of all nationalities, whose frequent murder called for redress, but, above all, the mutual jealousy of the powers afforded a stimulus to their anxiety as to the fate of China, and the immediate neighborhood of a powerful and growing nation precipitated matters.

Germany is usually credited with having been first in the field, but, as a matter of fact, Russia, although the fact was not announced till later in the day, obtained the lease of Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur for 25 years prior to the move of Germany. The lease was officially confirmed in March, 1898, and in May Manchuria became practically a Russian sphere through privileges granted in connection with the extension of the Transsiberian railway to those ports. The concession to Russia debarred other powers from making lines north of Port Arthur and Talienshan and prohibited the opening of other ports in the neighborhood.

Toward the end of 1897 Germany, as a retaliation for the murder of German missionaries in Shantung, established her influence by the military occupation of that province, and in March, 1898, she obtained the recognition by China of her claims, the lease for 99 years of Kiaochau bay and the extension of her "sphere" over the whole province of Shantung. Like Russia in Manchuria, Germany demanded and acquired certain exclusive economic privileges, including the sole right of railway constructions and preferential rights in connection with all works for development of the province and provision of materials for the same. All these claims are in contravention of the existing treaties between China and other powers, but are, nevertheless, in active operation and bear witness to the reality of the carving up of China.

The action taken by Russia in occupying Port Arthur and Talienshan naturally aroused the apprehension of Great Britain, whose commercial interests in China have always been larger than those of any other power. The closing of any part of China, which would naturally follow in the wake of Russian influence, would be a serious matter. Unfortunately, however, the acquisition of these ports was not prevented, no remedy remained to Britain save to make counter claims, and, after considerable pressure, the lease was obtained of Wei-hai-wei on July 1, 1898. The Yang-tse valley had already been claimed by Britain as her "sphere of influence," specially suited for exploitation by a commercial maritime nation, and the Chinese government yielded so far as to give the celebrated, if vague, assurance which, as already said, is the

THE MARCH TO PEKING.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST ASSAULT OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

"It will prove of the greatest interest to contrast the proposed march of the allied forces upon Peking during the present insurrection and the last expedition in which our armed hosts camped before the gates of the great wall which surrounds the ancient capital of China," said an attache in the foreign diplomatic service to a Washington Star reporter, "and when they demanded at the mouth of their guns the surrender of the imprisoned Englishmen and the future protection of foreigners in the Celestial empire.

"The change in the conditions is extraordinary, and it is safe to assert that momentous consequences will result from the present conflict. In 1860 the treaty of peace provided for the payment of \$5,000,000 indemnity to England and a smaller amount to France. In some quarters it is now proposed to make an indemnity, if demanded, run up to the hundreds of millions. The Chinese and the British and the French forces clashed in Canton in 1857. The allied forces consisted of about 5,000 British and 1,000 French troops. The United States was represented by naval vessels. The allied forces lost 10 killed and 100 wounded. The viceroy at Canton had defied British authority and had placed a price of \$80 upon each British head, which he afterward increased to \$100. In 1860 the allied forces occupied Tien-tsin without resistance, in strong contrast with the present occupation with its heavy and bloody loss. Negotiations ensued between Peking and the foreign commanders with such unsatisfactory results that on Oct. 6 of the same year they marched on the capital, making the distance in four days. Mr. Parkes, representing the British, and a party had been sent ahead to Tungchow. They were seized and subjected to the grossest indignities and tortures. Out of the 26 men in the party but 13 were rescued alive when, forcing their way to Peking, the allied troops compelled the imperial government to come to terms.

"Among those who were thus tortured were the secretary of the British legation and Sir Robert Hart. They were placed in cages in which they could not stand erect, exposed to the taunts of the populace and tortured with sharp sticks and redhot irons. Yet the Chinese afterward made Sir Robert a mandarin of the first class, entitled to wear a yellow jacket and otherwise honored. It is worthy of note that Mr. Ward, the American minister, who had proceeded to Peking in slow ox carts at the outset of the trouble, was refused an audience with the emperor because he would not kowtow before his majesty. Upon Mr. Ward's return to Shanghai he reported that the position of the British government should be sustained.

"Some of the more violent papers have demanded that the Forbidden City, the imperial residence, should be destroyed and the graves of the emperor's ancestors be plowed up. Of course no such extreme measures will be taken, but it is of importance to recall at this juncture that the British in 1860 destroyed the summer palace of the emperor. This action was at the time condemned abroad, but justified upon the ground that the barbarities inflicted upon British subjects had been such as to deserve signal punishment and that no other course would have so effectively humbled the imperial government with so little harm to the people.

"Forty years ago 5,000 allied troops marched practically unobstructed from Tien-tsin to Peking. Today an army of \$80,000 is demanded, with large garrisons at Tien-tsin and immense fleets at Taku, before a forward step can be taken."

SHOT HORSES WITH PEAS.

HOW ONE WISCONSIN FARMER TORTURED THE LIVE STOCK OF ANOTHER.

It was reported the other afternoon to the Humane society at Wausau, Wis., that horses belonging to August Froemming, a farmer, had been shot with peas for the reason that the animals had entered another farmer's pasture, says the Chicago Record.

The peas are imbedded fully an inch in the flesh all over the bodies of both horses. The act was committed about July 3, and since then the peas have swollen and are throwing forth roots, as when planted, producing terrible pain.

MIXED ALL AROUND.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR, according to the Omaha Bee, seems to be more of a Chinese puzzle than anything else connected with the present Chinese difficulties.

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

"Tis a far, far cry from the minutenes And times of the butt and blud To the days of the withering Jorgenson, The hands that hold it true.

"Tis a far, far cry from Lexington To the isles of the China sea,

But ever the same, the man and the gun—

Ever the same are we.

For the blood of the sires at Bunker Hill,

Through countless fierce campaigns,

It is red and eager in peril still

In the depths of the children's veins,

And the heart and the eye support the hand

No matter what odds there be—

Ever the same, the sons, oh, land,

Ever the same are we.

Not a Valley nor a Wilderness

Can take one jot from our fearlessness

Who daily thy honor keep.

We carry the flag through varying scenes—

From the sign of the old pine tree

To the stars and stripes of the Philippines—

Ever the same are we.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs Charles Baird and Miss Estella Kegler, of Marion, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elfrid.

Attorney J. J. Hawk was in the city yesterday evening conferring with Harry C. Folz, of the bicycle commission.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempfer returned on Wednesday evening, after a visit of several weeks at Atlantic City and other eastern resorts.

Lyndon Hoover, after being confined to the house for ten days with rheumatism, is again able to resume his duties at the office of Russell & Co.

The rainfall for July, according to the Massillon Water Supply Company's gauge, was 4.67 inches. In July, 1899, the rainfall was 4.02 inches.

The annual reunion of the survivors of the One Hundred and Fourth O. V. I. will be held at Minerva, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 8-9.

Superintendent E. A. Jones, who has been spending his vacation in New England and Canada, is now at Halifax, N. S. He will return to Massillon next week.

The regular city examination of teachers will be held in the high school room, North street, building, on Friday and Saturday, August 17-18. The examination will begin on Friday morning at 8:30.

Miss Caroline B. Lape, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home in Mansfield. She was accompanied by Miss Mable C. Hall, of this city.

It is reported from Lorain that the mills of the Federal Steel Co., in that place, will re-open Monday after a shut down of three weeks for repairs. The blast furnace will not open with the other departments.

The dance arranged by William Bailey, who resides east of the city, which took place at Humberger's hall on Friday evening was a decided success, over sixty couples being present. Music was furnished by Weaver's orchestra.

There promises to be a large turnout at the Lutheran Volksfest at Newcastle on August 8. A special rate has been secured on the Pennsylvania railroad, one dollar being the fare for the round trip from Massillon.

Andrew Gow, Joseph Dornacher, George Rhine and Clarence Baumgartner will leave at midnight tonight for Turkeyfoot lake, where they will establish Camp Recreation. They will be absent from the city about ten days.

The funeral services of Mrs. Catherine Elsler, who died on Thursday, which were conducted from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, were very largely attended. The pallbearers were Henry Wetter, George Koontz, Philip Koontz, Peter Poth, Joseph Rittermeyer and John Meyers.

The wedding of D. Johnson and Miss Bella McFaren took place at the home of Mrs. C. E. Hoffman, at Justus, on Wednesday, August 1, at noon. The best man was J. D. Hollinger, of Beach City, the bridesmaid being Miss Clarissa McClinton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. W. Watkins. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Putman and Mrs. E. E. Fox, of Massillon; Mrs. W. Putman, of Akron; Mrs. L. Hoffman, of Wooster, and Mrs. J. H. McClinton and daughter, of Indianapolis.

W. T. Hall and Mr. Ausman, of Lorain, are the guests of Mr. Hall's brother, H. T. Hall, in West Tremont street. Messrs. Hall and Ausman are superintending some contract work that the C. L. & W. Railway Company is having done at Lorain, the former being yard master in the Ulichsville yards.

A long train of government horses and mules passed through this city, westward on the Pennsylvania railway at 5:20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A detachment of troops occupied a *coupe* car attached to the rear of the train.

The funeral of Edgar L. Vogt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Vogt, of Spruce street, took place from the Vogt residence at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Rev. F. H. Simpson conducted the services. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Albert M. Wetter has written to Massillon friends from Wiesbaden, Germany, that he arrived there July 17, expected to go to Oberammergau to see the Passion play and from thence to Frankfort. Mr. Wetter sailed for Europe on July 5. He will set out on his return voyage September 3.

The funeral services of Mrs. Lovina Ellery took place from the Ellery residence, 80 East Oak street, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and from the Christian church at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. F. H. Simpson, of this city, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Allison, of Ulichsville, officiated at the services, which were largely attended. The following were the pallbearers: Jonas Eschliman, James Williams, William Howarth, L. M. Taggart, M. W. Oberlin, L. J. Vogt.

The funeral services of the late James James were conducted from the residence, 42 Cliff street, by the Rev. F. H. Simpson at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery. The services were largely attended. Starke Lodge No. 10 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and a large number of Modern Woodmen, with which organizations Mr. James was affiliated, being present. Beautiful floral offerings from both of the latter bodies, in addition to those from friends, covered the casket. The following acted as pallbearers: Thomas Brown, George Limbach, August Basler, Charles Baum, Thomas Nelson and Samuel Davis.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

President McKinley Arrives From Washington This Morning.

CANTON, Aug. 4.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Comptroller of the Treasury Dawes, arrived here at 10:45 this morning on the regular west bound Ft. Wayne train.

County Auditor Reed has sent out the money for the relief of Stark county soldiers for the month of August, the total sum being \$473.50, distributed among the various towns as follows: Paris township \$23.50, Washington township \$50, Lexington township \$60.25; Marlboro township \$2.50; Nimsilla township \$11; Osnaburg township \$2.50; Sandy township \$8.30; Pike township \$10; Canton township \$164.75; Plain township \$9.50, Lake township \$4.50; Jackson township \$7.50; Perry township \$91.50; Bethlehem township \$16; Tuscarawas township \$9.50; Sugarcreek township \$16.50; Lawrence township \$2.

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Andrew Gow, Joseph Dornacher, George Rhine and Clarence Baumgartner will leave at midnight tonight for Turkeyfoot lake, where they will establish Camp Recreation. They will be absent from the city about ten days.

The funeral services of Mrs. Catherine Elsler, who died on Thursday, which were conducted from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, were very largely attended. The pallbearers were Henry Wetter, George Koontz, Philip Koontz, Peter Poth, Joseph Rittermeyer and John Meyers.

The wedding of D. Johnson and Miss Bella McFaren took place at the home of Mrs. C. E. Hoffman, at Justus, on Wednesday, August 1, at noon. The best man was J. D. Hollinger, of Beach City, the bridesmaid being Miss Clarissa McClinton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. W. Watkins. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Putman and Mrs. E. E. Fox, of Massillon; Mrs. W. Putman, of Akron; Mrs. L. Hoffman, of Wooster, and Mrs. J. H. McClinton and daughter, of Indianapolis.

W. T. Hall and Mr. Ausman, of Lorain, are the guests of Mr. Hall's brother, H. T. Hall, in West Tremont street. Messrs. Hall and Ausman are superintending some contract work that the C. L. & W. Railway Company is having done at Lorain, the former being yard master in the Ulichsville yards.

A long train of government horses and mules passed through this city, westward on the Pennsylvania railway at 5:20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A detachment of troops occupied a *coupe* car attached to the rear of the train.

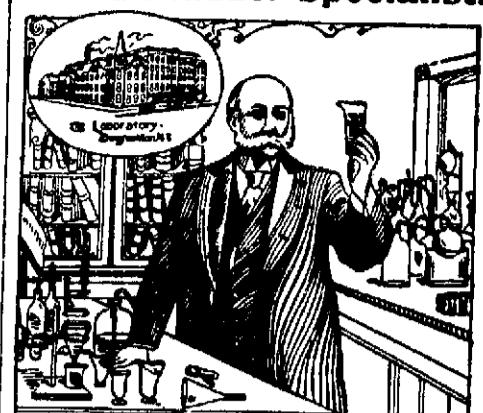
The funeral of Edgar L. Vogt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Vogt, of Spruce street, took place from the Vogt residence at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Rev. F. H. Simpson conducted the services. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Albert M. Wetter has written to Massillon friends from Wiesbaden, Germany, that he arrived there July 17, expected to go to Oberammergau to see the Passion play and from thence to Frankfort. Mr. Wetter sailed for Europe on July 5. He will set out on his return voyage September 3.

The funeral services of Mrs. Lovina Ellery took place from the Ellery residence, 80 East Oak street, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and from the Christian church at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. F. H. Simpson, of this city, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Allison, of Ulichsville, officiated at the services, which were largely attended. The following were the pallbearers: Jonas Eschliman, James Williams, William Howarth, L. M. Taggart, M. W. Oberlin, L. J. Vogt.

The funeral services of the late James James were conducted from the residence, 42 Cliff street, by the Rev. F. H. Simpson at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery. The services were largely attended. Starke Lodge No. 10 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and a large number of Modern Woodmen, with which organizations Mr. James was affiliated, being present. Beautiful floral offerings from both of the latter bodies, in addition to those from friends, covered the casket. The following acted as pallbearers: Thomas Brown, George Limbach, August Basler, Charles Baum, Thomas Nelson and Samuel Davis.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmel's Swamp-Root is the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmel & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

"I am a switchman," writes A. J. Jenness, of 9201 Butler St., Chicago, and am out in all kinds of weather. I took a cold which settled in my kidneys and was in very bad shape. I tried several advertised medicines with no benefit until I was recommended to take Foley's Kidney Cure. Two-thirds of a bottle cured me," Rider & Snyder.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Slusher's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver tight. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a run down condition generally all mean kidney disorder. Foley's Kidney Cure will restore your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Rider & Snyder.

Bids

will be received for a remedy that is equal to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. For particulars ask Rider & Snyder.

Chinese are dangerous enemies for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Rider & Snyder and C. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

The dread of people with weak lungs who suffer from stubborn coughs is consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar, if taken in time, cures the cold, heals and strengthens the lungs and always cures incipient consumption. Rider & Snyder.

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After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspepsies to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. Rider & Snyder's C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Sleeping Cars Will Run via Pennsylvania Lines August 9th.

For the annual seashore excursion over the Pennsylvania Lines, this day, August 9th, through car conveniences will be provided which will enable excursionists to go through to Atlantic City without changing cars. On that date Trains 20 and 8, leaving Massillon at 10:32 p. m. and 2:12 a. m., will carry a sleeping car which will be run via Philadelphia and the Delaware River Bridge route to Atlantic City.

The round trip will be \$13.50 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, Ocean City, Maryland, or Rehoboth, Delaware.

Tickets will be sold for regular trains of August 9th, with return limit of twelve days, including date of sale. For illustrated folder showing information about the seashore resorts, names of hotels, etc., apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon.

G. A. R. AT CHICAGO.

Low Fares via Pennsylvania Lines for Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

Excursion tickets to Chicago for the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be sold via Pennsylvania lines Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The rate will be approximately one cent per mile, open to everybody. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Aug. 31, and arrangements may be made for extension of return limit to Sept. 30, inclusive. For particulars apply to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Where to Go and How to Get There.

The seashore, mountain and lake resorts constitute the most attractive pleasure grounds for the summer idler. They are within easy reach via Pennsylvania lines, and agents of that rail-

way system will furnish full information about rates, train service and through car comforts to any of the summer ha-

vens. They will assist in arranging details for vacation trips and give valuable information free of charge. Apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines passenger and ticket agent and be relieved of al-

most in shaping preliminaries for your summer outing and vacation trip. J. A.

Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon.



Hopeless and Helpless.

The consequences of a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system are most disastrous to the whole body. One by one every organ may become involved. The misery is maddening. The most extreme cases of "stomach trouble" and the evils resulting from it have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I was taken with severe headache," writes Thomas A. Smart, Box 106, Substation C, Columbus, Ohio, then cramps in the stomach and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. I just gave money to the doctor, I thought they would do me any good, but the more I took the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poor I could only walk in the house by the aid of chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of myself. The first bottle helped so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles after six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twelve pounds (27 pounds). I have done more hard work in the past few months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

FROM carriage while driving, a black cloth, silk lined cap. Finder will please leave at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Warwick 183 E. Main St. or Independent office.

CHARM—A gold plated charm composed of ladder, hammer, pliers and gold chain. Finder leave at Independent office.

LETTER addressed to "Mrs. W. O'Brien" P. O. No. 321, Massillon, O. was lost on the street in the postoffice, Monday afternoon. Finder please leave the same with the postmaster and receive reward.

KEYS—A bunch of keys; has plate with name of Ed. Zintzasten, Massillon, O. Finder please leave at D. T. Frank & Co.'s Shoe store.

KEYS—A bunch of keys between East's livery barn and 15 Chestnut street. Finder please leave at East's livery barn and receive reward.

LOST

FROM carriage while driving, a black cloth, silk lined cap. Finder will please leave at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Warwick 183 E. Main St. or Independent office.

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WANTED

BARN—The Doxsee barn. Inquire of G. F. Schuerm.

ROOMS—Two rooms over Dr. Dimon's office, at 70 East Main street. Suitable for dressing establishment. Inquire at Dielmann's clothing store.

STOREROOM in the Beatty block, in East Main street, formerly occupied by the Miller's. Inquire of H. T. Beatty, agent.

WANTED

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